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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Burkina Faso*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 13 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. According to JS4, Burkina Faso has adopted a national action plan for the period 2014–2017 to implement the recommendations of the second universal periodic review and has established an oversight mechanism including an interministerial committee responsible for follow-up.[4] JS4 regretted that the mid-term report did not contain performance indicators that facilitated measurement of the real impact of the activities carried out.[5]

3. JS1 and JS2 noted that, following the universal periodic review recommendations, Burkina Faso had strengthened its cooperation with the treaty bodies and had cleared the backlog in the submission of some reports. It had also involved civil society in their preparation.[6]

4. JS5, JS4 and JS7 recommended extending a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders.[7]

5. JS7 noted that Burkina Faso had not yet implemented the accepted recommendation to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).[8]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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B. National human rights framework[9]

6. Amnesty International (AI) indicated that a draft new constitution had been submitted for approval.[10] According to JS2, its adoption would constitute a significant advance in the area of human rights.[11] According to JS6, it would also be a step forward in terms of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the rights to food and education.[12]

7. In connexion with the recommendation to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, AI noted that Burkina Faso adopted a law establishing the Human Rights Commission in 2016.[13] JS1 noted, however, that the Commission was not yet operational.[14] JS1, JS2 and the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) recommended providing the Commission with sufficient financial and human resources, in line with the Paris Principles.[15] JS2 also recommended allocating a budget line to the Commission in the 2018 State budget so as to ensure its autonomy and independence.[16]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[17]

8. ISHR regretted that requests for the legal registration of LGBT organisations had been repeatedly refused by the authorities without providing an explanation.[18]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

9. JS4 regretted that traditional gold panning was not regulated. Such activities were carried out in a haphazard manner that had resulted, inter alia, in massive damage to the environment and to cultural heritage, as well as in divisions and violence between families and communities.[19] JS4 recommended regulating gold panning to counter its negative impact on human rights.[20]

Human rights and counter-terrorism

10. AI indicated that in June 2017, the Criminal Procedure Code was amended to combat financial, organized crime and terrorism. The amendments, however, permitted searches and home visits, under certain circumstances, without the consent of the person concerned and at any time.[21]

11. According to ISHR, the revised terrorism law 2015084-2015/CNT maintained dangerous provisions for the work of human rights defenders.[22]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[23]

12. AI and JS1 indicated that, in response to the recommendations of the universal periodic review, Burkina Faso had adopted the 2014 law prohibiting the application of the death penalty to children.[24] AI was however concerned that in 2016, 12 persons remained on death row and recommended to abolish the death penalty for all crimes. AI also recommended commuting all death sentences meanwhile, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.[25]

13. AI, JS1, JS2 and JS4 indicated that self-defence militia "Kogleweogo" continued to commit abuses including killings and ill-treatment, despite a decree adopted in 2016, regulating community policing, and subordinating it to policy authority.[26] AI recommended ensuring that justice and security are administered exclusively by state agents; investigate all allegations of human rights abuses by self-defence groups and bring suspected perpetrators to justice.[27] JS1 and JS2 recommended conducting awareness-raising campaigns on the illegality of summary and mob justice and on the criminal responsibility

of perpetrators, and rigorously implementing the decree regulating public involvement in community policing.[28]

14. JS2 noted that no investigation into allegations of torture had been carried out, despite the adoption of the law prohibiting torture in 2014 and the universal periodic review recommendation accepted by Burkina Faso in that regard.[29] JS1 expressed concern that the national observatory for the prevention of torture was not yet operational.[30] AI and JS2 recommended carrying out investigation into all allegations of torture and ill-treatments; establishing a National Preventive Mechanism in accordance with the requirements of the OPCAT; and providing human rights training to judges, lawyers and judicial officials, including on the prohibition of torture.[31]

15. AI was concerned that the use of torture had been facilitated by the widespread disregard of initial custody periods and that persons could be held for between seven and 36 days at the gendarmerie and police stations before being charged.[32] AI referred to testimonies of 40 prisoners who were allegedly tortured at the time of arrest or while in police custody, one of them for a period of 17 days.[33] JS2 recommended ensuring that time limits for police custody and pretrial detention were respected, and systematically informing persons held in custody of their rights.[34]

16. JS1 and JS2 welcomed the adoption of the law regulating the prison system in 2017. However, they regretted that prisons were still overcrowded, that remand prisoners were not separated from convicted prisoners in correction centres, and that qualified health-care personnel were in short supply.[35] AI was concerned that medical care was inadequate, and food insufficient.[36] JS2 and AI recommended implementing a comprehensive plan to end overcrowding and ensure that all prisoners have access to adequate and appropriate food, sanitation and medical assistance.[37]

17. JS2 recommended, in particular, that the old wing of the prison and correction centre in Ouagadougou, which is in danger of collapsing, should be demolished and rebuilt, and that a rigorous and transparent oversight mechanism should be established for managing funds earmarked for prisons.[38]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[39]

18. JS7 noted that the national consultations on the justice system held in 2015 had resulted in the formulation of a plan of action for justice sector reforms, the establishment of a monitoring framework, and the enactment of an organic law establishing the Higher Council of the Judiciary.[40]

19. While taking note of the National Pact for Justice Reform, adopted in March 2016, and the National Justice Policy for 2010–2019, JS2 regretted the delay in processing a number of legal cases.[41] Moreover, litigants still faced difficulties in gaining access to justice because of the distances involved, the working languages used, the low number of judges relative to the size of the population and, in spite of the legal assistance fund, the associated costs.[42] JS1 and JS2 recommended increasing the budget of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to at least 2 per cent of the national budget, as provided for in the National Pact for Justice Reform.[43] JS2 also recommended training judges, lawyers and other court officials in human rights, in order to encourage them to invoke international instruments before the Burkina Faso courts and to make legal services more accessible to the people.[44]

20. JS1 noted that the universal periodic review recommendation to grant legal assistance during trials had been followed up on in the Ministry of Justice circular of 5 March 2015.[45]

21. AI was concerned that the bill governing military tribunals, adopted in 2017, allowed civilians to be tried before military courts.[46] AI recommend ensuring that military courts are subordinated to the authority of the High Council of Magistrates as other courts; cannot try civilians, and their jurisprudence is limited to offenses purely military.[47]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[48]

22. JS5 reported that during the failed coup d'état in 2015 members of the Regiment de la sécurité présidentielle (RSP) opened fire on protesters, killing dozens of civilians; forced radio and television stations to suspend their programmes, and destroyed property of journalists and media houses.[49] Protests were also violently repressed during the popular uprising of 2014, when RSP members used live ammunition against protesters, killing 24 persons and injuring more than 600.[50] AI indicated that a Commission of Inquiry was established in 2015. It submitted its report to the Prime Minister in June 2016.[51]

23. ISHR stated that a number of trade union leaders attached to administrative areas had been sanctioned for taking part in peaceful protests, and even relieved of their duties.[52]

24. According to ISHR and JS5, law No. 39/2017AN (2017) was a significant step toward the protection of human rights defenders.[53] However, some activists and journalists had experienced threats, intimidation and physical attacks from security officials.[54] ISHR regretted that no disciplinary or judicial actions have been taken against perpetrators.[55]

25. AI, ISHR and JS5 recommended the effective implementation of law No. 039/2017AN, including protection for women and HRDs with disabilities, and take measures to ensure, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.[56] AI, ISHR and JS5 recommended conducting investigations into cases of attacks and harassment against journalists and human rights defenders,[57] and bringing to justice the perpetrators.[58]

26. ISHR (International Service for Human Rights) and JS5 welcomed the legislative measures taken in 2015, to decriminalize some press offences.[59] ISHR noted however, that fines for defamation were increased. ISHR recommended ensuring independence of the High Council of Communication by reviewing its composition, increasing the number of members of media groups.[60]

27. JS5 welcomed the adoption of Law 051-2015/CNT on the access to public information and administrative documents.[61]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[62]

28. While noting the legislative measures taken to protect children from sexual exploitation, JS3 was concerned that trafficking of children was a serious challenge due to the geographical position of Burkina Faso.[63] In this regard, JS3 regretted a lack of effective coordination, monitoring and prevention actions.[64]

29. JS1 noted that, although a mechanism to combat human trafficking had been established, the associated monitoring and surveillance task forces were not fully operational.[65] JS3 recommended adopting a national action plan or strategy to implement the law against human trafficking.[66] JS1 recommended imposing appropriate punishments on perpetrators of human trafficking and continuing to raise public awareness of the issue.[67]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

30. According to JS6, economic, social and cultural rights are poorly protected in Burkina Faso and effective legal remedies are very limited, despite the efforts made. JS6 regretted, in particular, the limited awareness of such rights among civil society organizations.[68]

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[69]

31. JS3 and JS7 noted that programmes had been put in place to support job creation. However, the programmes did not have enough funds to reach all potential beneficiaries and were not adequately monitored.[70]

32. JS7 welcomed the programme to promote youth employment.[71] However, it was concerned about the persistent underemployment of young people, particularly young women, and about discrimination in public sector recruitment.[72] JS7 recommended prohibiting and punishing discrimination against women in the field of employment, especially in terms of salaries; setting a minimum wage for domestic workers; and ensuring that employers who did not respect workers' rights were prosecuted and punished.[73]

33. AI was concerned that, while not yet adopted, a bill on the right to strike, limiting this right, had been approved in 2017.[74]

Right to an adequate standard of living[75]

34. JS3 was concerned that, according to UNDP, Burkina Faso was ranked as one of the lowest human development ranking, with 55 per cent of the population living below the international poverty line.[76] JS4 noted that people's living conditions had barely improved despite the adoption of poverty reduction policies and programmes.[77]

35. JS6 was concerned that hunger and malnutrition persisted. Legal and institutional lacunae meant that the framework was too fragile to support adequate public programmes and policies and that the State could not easily be held accountable.[78] Furthermore, according to JS6, agribusiness promotion policies have had a negative impact on food and nutrition security.[79]

36. JS6 reported that, according to an investigation, the forced displacement of the inhabitants of Kounkoufouanou had caused hunger and malnutrition by depriving the community of its agricultural land, water and other resources essential for its survival.[80]

37. JS6 recommended setting up a food rights observatory, reviewing agricultural policies in order to safeguard access to land for small producers, ending forced displacements and resettling victims.[81]

38. JS4 and JS7 noted that the right to water had been included in the amended Constitution of 2015 and that the President had launched an emergency water and sanitation programme in March 2016. However, drinking water coverage was still limited, particularly in rural areas,[82] and water quality was often questionable.[83]

39. JS4 noted that, despite the adoption of the 2015 law on private tenancy leases and a social housing programme, housing was not accessible to all. JS4 also drew attention to the village land-grabbing practices used by real estate companies to the detriment of family housing and farming needs.[84] JS6 also commented on these practices and warned of their consequences, especially in terms of food security.[85]

40. JS6 noted that, despite the legislative measures taken, there was no human rights-based national housing strategy and that housing and land management policies did not meet social needs.[86]

41. JS6 was concerned that, in April 2014, for example, more than 7,000 people in a neighbourhood of Ouagadougou had been deprived of housing in the middle of a heatwave without being offered relocation assistance, and that in Kounkoufouanou inhabitants had been expelled from their homes at the height of the rainy season without being offered compensation or guarantees of rehousing.[87] JS4 recommended adopting adequate policies to ensure access to housing.[88]

42. JS6 regretted that no specific recommendations concerning the right to housing and food had been made during the second universal periodic review of Burkina Faso.[89]

Right to health[90]

43. JS4 regretted the shortcomings in the health sector, which included a lack of adequate supplies and equipment and insufficient general and qualified staff in medical centres.[91]

44. JS6 has been informed of irregularities affecting implementation of the free medical care policy, including, in particular, the establishment of a parallel sales channel for products and the diversion of subsidized medicines.[92] Quality of care also remained a concern.[93] AI was concerned that patients had been asked to pay for goods that should be free of charge and free medicines being sold to private enterprises.[94]

45. AI recommended monitoring health centres to ensure that informal and inappropriate fees are not levied and that effective accountability mechanisms are in place to eliminate any corrupt practices.[95] JS6 recommended effectively cracking down on corruption and ensuring that all health centres had sufficient and appropriate services and

medicines.[96] JS7 recommended raising health workers' awareness of supply management, the right to free health care and the penalties in place for diverting supplies.[97] JS6 recommended strengthening mechanisms for monitoring the charge-free provision of health care and making the monitoring report public.[98]

46. JS4 indicated that health care for children under 5 years of age and certain treatments for women had been free of charge since April 2016.[99] JS6 noted a slight increase in the number of visits to and births at health-care centres as a result of this measure.[100] JS4 nevertheless regretted the fact that the budget for family planning and reproductive health had been reduced significantly in 2014, in spite of the National Family Planning Plan 2017–2020.[101]

47. JS6 and AI regretted that the number of maternal deaths remains high; at least 2700 women die in childbirth annually.[102] ADF International recommended to improve health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, with special attention to women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.[103]

48. With regard to sexual and reproductive health, JS6 expressed concern about the lack of access to family planning for women and girls, in spite of the national plan to improve family planning adopted in 2013. Product costs, stigmatization and the lack of sex education still posed obstacles for women, especially in rural areas.[104] AI recommended to make contraception available and easily accessible free of charge, which women and girls are able to use safely and discretely.[105]

Right to education[106]

49. JS3 noted that access to education was limited, with only half of the children attending primary school education and approximately one out of five attending secondary school.[107]

50. JS4 noted that, despite the adoption of a national strategy to promote inclusive education, education was still not accessible to all[108] because educational infrastructures and teacher numbers were insufficient.[109] Furthermore, the education system did not cater adequately for girls and persons with disabilities.[110]

51. JS7 regretted the lack of political will to make education free of charge.[111] JS6 reported having received information about parents having to make significant contributions, notably to cover the cost of teachers' lunches, which resulted in children dropping out of school. JS6 also regretted the limited availability of school facilities in several locations.[112]

52. JS4 recommended taking steps to ensure that children actually attended school.[113] JS6 recommended ensuring that education was indeed free at the primary and post-primary levels; guaranteeing the availability and accessibility of school infrastructures; recruiting sufficient numbers of qualified teachers; and adopting measures to abolish the various fees imposed on students' parents.[114]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[115]

53. AI stated that, in connexion with the recommendations accepted in this regard,[116] Burkina Faso adopted a law on the prevention, punishment and reparation of violence against women and girls and support for victims. However, despite promising measures of protection, only one help centre for female victims of violence was in operation.[117]

54. JS7 noted that marital rape was punishable by law only as a minor offence.[118] JS7 recommended revising the law to redefine marital rape and establish an appropriate punishment.[119]

55. JS4, JS6 and JS7 expressed concern that female genital mutilation was still widespread despite the existence of a law prohibiting the practice.[120] JS7 noted that the law had not been sufficiently publicized and that the practice was encouraged by tradition. JS7 regretted the persistence of early and/or forced marriages, domestic violence and the social

exclusion of women accused of witchcraft, in spite of the awareness-raising campaigns conducted by the Government.[121] JS4 and JS6 made similar observations regarding female genital mutilation and forced and early marriages.[122] [123]

56. JS7 recommended establishing special bodies to combat violence against women and girls, and mobilizing funds for victim care and support[124] as well as funds earmarked for the provision of free legal assistance.[125]

57. JS2 reported that the law establishing electoral quotas was not effectively enforced. Of the 81 parties that had submitted lists for the legislative elections, only 38 had complied with the law. At the government level, women's representation was only 21.95 per cent while men's representation was 78.04 per cent.[126]

58. JS7 noted that the ministry responsible for the advancement of women did not have sufficient budget resources to fulfil its mandate adequately.[127]

59. JS2 noted that women were still subject to discrimination, especially in rural areas and in terms of access to land and inheritance rights.[128] JS7 recommended developing an effective policy for women's access to land ownership, particularly in rural areas.[129]

Children[130]

60. JS7 took note of the National Strategy to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour for the period 2018–2025, which was adopted in 2017, and the 2018–2020 action plan.[131] JS7 observed that, in some places, gold panning had caused many school dropouts, and that more and more children were falling victim to trafficking at mining sites. According to a 2014 study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), between half a million and 700,000 teenagers and pre-teens worked in the mining sector and risked their lives on a daily basis. JS6 regretted the impunity with which children were exploited.[132] JS7 recommended enforcing the law, prohibiting the employment of children in bars and gold-mining sites, and establishing penalties for those responsible.[133]

61. JS3 was concerned at the high level of exploitation of children in prostitution, and that many children worked in bars providing sexual services as a regular part of their work.[134] JS3 noted that, despite the positive measures taken, inadequacies persisted in reporting, investigating and prosecute those acts, in particular due to the lack of resources and understanding of the law, and the failure to report cases of sexual exploitation.[135]

62. JS1 recommended amending Act No. 011-2014/AN so as to ensure that the penalties handed down for sex offences involving children were commensurate with the seriousness of such offences.[136]

63. AI recalled that Burkina Faso accepted several recommendations to end early and forced marriage. However, its rates remain among the highest in the word.[137] JS6 indicated that 52 per cent of women aged between 20 and 24 years old had married before the age of 18 years, according to UNICEF, and that 32 per cent of women and girls aged between 15 and 19 years old were married.[138]

64. JS3, JS7 and AI recommended amending the Persons and Family Code to set 18 years as the minimum age of marriage, for both boys and girls;[139] providing for protection orders and increasing the number of shelters available for people at risk of forced marriage, updating the National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Marriage 2016–2025 with more ambitious targets to substantially reduce child marriage,[140] and undertaking education campaigns for both men and women to address the cultural and social acceptance of early and forced marriage.[141]

65. JS7 noted that Burkina Faso had not adopted the Children's Code despite having accepted the recommendations of the second cycle.[142] Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reminded that corporal punishment is still lawful in the home, alternative care, and in some schools and hope that it will be recommended to Burkina Faso to enact the draft Child protection Code in discussion since 2012, to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, and repeal the "right of correction".[143]

66. JS3 recommended strengthening and building the capacity of the National Council for Children and the Regional Councils for Children.[144]

67. JS7 regretted the cumbersome nature of the criminal justice system and the paucity of measures for the social reintegration of children in conflict with the law.[145]

Persons with disabilities[146]

68. JS6 and JS7 noted that persons with disabilities were marginalized and faced enormous difficulties in accessing health services, education, employment and public buildings. They also noted that implementation of an inclusive education policy for children with disabilities remained inadequate.[147] JS7 regretted that no official statistical data on this category of persons were available.[148]

Stateless persons[149]

69. JS3 noted commendable progress made on birth registration through free of charge registration campaigns held between 2009 and 2015.[150]

70. JS2 acknowledged the adoption of the revised national civil registration strategy and its action plan for the period 2017–2021. However, JS2 noted that many factors contributed to statelessness.[151] JS7 was also of the view that the national strategy should be more effective.[152]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
COBUFADE	Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les Droits de l'Enfant, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
Platforme DESC/Burkina	Plateforme sur les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels au Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris (France);
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Centre d'information et de formation en matière de droits humains en Afrique (CIFDHA), Mouvement burkinabé des droits de l'homme et des peuples (MBDHP), Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture (ACAT) Burkina, Centre pour la qualité du droit et la justice (CQDJ), Cercle des jeunes juristes du Burkina (CEJB); with financial support from Organisation internaitonale de la Francophonie (OIF), Bureau regional Afrique de l'Ouest du Haut commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme, Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques (CCPR Centre);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Amnesty International, Section du Burkina Faso, Centre pour la Gouverance Démocratique (CGD), Association des Enarques pour le Développement du Nord (AS-DEN), Centre d'information et

de formation matire des dd'Information et de Formation en matière de d'information et de formation en matière des Droits Humains en Afrique (CIFDHA);

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance (ABSE), End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) France, End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) International, End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) Luxembourg;

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Association Alert Migration - Afrique, Association Nationale d'Appui aux Initiatives de développement Communautaire (A.N.A.I.C), Association Vénégré Wend-Lassida (A.V.WL), Centre d'information et de formation en matière des droits humains en Afrique (CIFDHA), Mouvement Burkinabé pour l'Emergence de la Justice Sociale (MBEJUS), Mouvement Solidarité Pour le Droit au Logement (MSP/DROL), Solidarité des Jeunes pour le Développement (SAMBISSI);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS), Coalition Burkinabé des Défenseurs de Droits Humains (CBDDH), Réseau Ouest Africain des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (ROADDH);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Amnesty International Burkina Faso (AIBF), Association des Femmes Juristes du Burkina (AFJ-BF), Centre d'information et de Documentation Citoyenne (CIDOC), Centre d'information et de formation en matière des droits humains en Afrique (CIFDHA), Centre pour la qualité du droit et la justice (CQDJ), FIAN Burkina Faso, Médecins du monde France (MDM/Burkina), Mouvement Burkinabé des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (MBDHP), Oxfam au Burkina;

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Association des Femmes Juristes du Burkina (AFJ-BF), Association Nationale pour l'Education et la Réinsertion Sociale des Enfants à Risques (ANERSER), Centre d'information et de formation en matière des droits humains en Afrique (CIFDHA), Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les Droits de l'Enfant (COBUFADE).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;

ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4 paras. 135.1, 135.2, 135.41, 135.43, 136.1.
[4] JS4 page 3.
[5] JS4 page 5.
[6] JS1 page 2; JS2, page 6, para. 2.
[7] JS4 page 5; JS5, page 14; JS7, page 5.
[8] JS7 page 8.
[9] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135-1–135.12.
[10] AI page 2.
[11] JS2 page 5.
[12] JS6 para. 7.
[13] AI page 2.
[14] JS1 page 2.
[15] JS1 page 9 and JS2 page 10.
[16] ISHR page 3; JS2 page 11.
[17] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.44–135.66.
[18] ISHR, para. C.
[19] JS4 page 9.
[20] JS4 page 10.
[21] AI page 8.
[22] ISHR, para. B.
[23] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/4, paras 135.66–135.89.
[24] AI page 3; JS1 page 2.
[25] AI pages 3 and 8.
[26] AI, page 4, para. 5; JS1 page 7–9 and JS2 page 5; JS4 para. 8.
[27] AI page 4 para. 5 and page 8; JS1 page 7–9 and JS2 page 5; JS4 para. 8.
[28] JS1 page 9; JS2 page 12.
[29] JS2, page 8 and 9, para. 5. and page 12.
[30] JS1 page 2.
[31] AI page 8 and JS2 page 12.
[32] AI page 4.
[33] AI page 3.
[34] JS2 page 12.
[35] JS1 page 2 and JS2 page 7.
[36] AI page 4.
[37] AI page 8; JS2 page 7.
[38] JS2 page 12.
[39] For relevant recommendations A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.107–135.112.
[40] JS7 page 6.
[41] JS2 page 9.
[42] JS2 page 10.
[43] JS1 page 9 and JS2 page 13.
[44] JS2 page 12.
[45] JS1 page 2.
[46] AI page 3.
[47] AI page 9.
[48] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.49, 135.56, 135.57.
[49] JS5 page 5.
[50] JS5 page 3.
[51] AI page 5.
[52] ISHR page 1.
[53] ISHR page 3 and JS5 page 3.
[54] JS5 page 4.
[55] ISHR page 2.
[56] AI page 2; ISHR page 4; JS5 page 13 and 14.
[57] JS5 page 12, paras. 6.1 and 6.2.
[58] AI page 9; ISHR page 4; JS5 page 12 para. 6.2.
[59] ISHR page 3 and JS5 page 3.
[60] ISHR pages 2 and 3.
[61] JS5 para. 4.8 page 9.
[62] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.97–135.105.
[63] JS3 para. 9.

[64] JS3 paras. 15 and 17.
[65] JS1 page 3.
[66] JS3 page 7.
[67] JS1 page 9. 10) 11).
[68] JS6 page 2, IV.
[69] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4 paras. 135.112–135.115.
[70] JS3 page; JS7 page 20.
[71] JS7 page 7.
[72] JS7 page 10.
[73] JS7 page 12.
[74] AI page 2.
[75] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.114, 135.116, 135.119.
[76] JS3 para. 5.
[77] JS4 page 6.
[78] JS6 para. 46.
[79] JS6 para. 47–49.
[80] JS6 para. 50.
[81] JS6 page 13.
[82] JS4 page 7; JS7 page 5. See also JS7 page 19.
[83] JS7 page 7.
[84] JS4 page 9.
[85] JS6 page 11, paras. 47 to 49.
[86] JS6 para. 23 and 24.
[87] JS6 para. 25–28.
[88] JS4 page 10.
[89] JS6 para. 22.
[90] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.120–135.125.
[91] JS4 para. 7.
[92] JS6 para. 17.
[93] JS6 para. 16.
[94] AI page 6.
[95] AI page 9.
[96] JS6 page 12.
[97] JS7 page 11.
[98] JS6 page 12.
[99] JS4 para. 7.
[100] JS6 para.16.
[101] JS4 page 7.
[102] AI, page 5, para. 6; JS6 para. 11.
[103] ADF International, para.24 (d) and (e).
[104] JS6 page 3, para. 14.
[105] AI page 9.
[106] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.127–135.133.
[107] JS3 para. 5.
[108] JS4 page 4.
[109] JS4 para. 4.
[110] JS4 para. 5.
[111] JS7 page 8.
[112] JS6 paras. 8, 32–36 and 38.
[113] JS4 page 10.
[114] JS6 page 7, para. 31, para. 13.
[115] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.3–135.10, 135.35, 135.44–135.61.
[116] A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.3–135.10.
[117] AI page 2.
[118] JS7 pages 6 et 7.
[119] JS7 page 12.
[120] JS6 para. 20.
[121] JS7 page 7.
[122] JS4 page 9; JS6 paras. 19 to 21.
[123] JS7 page 9.
[124] JS7 page 11.
[125] JS7 page 6.
[126] JS2 page 7.

[127] JS7 page 3.
[128] JS2 page 7, 3.
[129] JS7 page 12.
[130] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.11–135.20, 135.23, 135.27, 135.55, 135.60, 135.65, 135.66, 135.71, 135.73, 135.76, 135.87, 135.90–135.105, 135.109, 135.126, 135.127.
[131] JS7 page 5.
[132] JS6 page 11.
[133] JS7 page 12.
[134] JS3 para. 7.
[135] JS3 para. 21.
[136] JS1 page 10.
[137] AI page 7.
[138] JS6 para. 19.
[139] AI page 9; JS3 page 7; JS7 page 11.
[140] AI page 9.
[141] AI page 10.
[142] JS7 pages 7 et 8.
[143] GIEACPC page 2.
[144] JS3 page 7.
[145] JS7 page 7.
[146] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.59, 135.62–135.66, 135.126, 135.128.
[147] JS7 page 2. See also, JS4, page 5.
[148] JS7 page 11.
[149] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/4, paras. 135.1.
[150] JS3 para. 27.
[151] JS2, page 6, 1.
[152] JS7 page 17.